

KUHIO GOES TO KAUAI

Prince Reports a Fine Tour on Hawaii.

Prince Kuhio, after a tour of Hawaii which lasted for two weeks, dropped into Honolulu Saturday morning, and out again in the afternoon, and is now on Kauai, where he will spend a week. The Prince was accompanied from the big island by his personal friends who had made the journey with him, and during this week's tour he will have along the Rev. Stephen Desha and Representative Makekau, who came up from Hawaii.

Judged by every standard the trip of the Republican candidate through the districts of the big island was one which has done more to open the eyes of the Hawaiians to Wilcox than any other thing that could have been done. According to the evidence of some of the members of the party the tour was much in the way of a personal triumph. There were any number of meetings held and in every instance but one the meetings were well attended. The exception was at Waipio, where a Home Ruler circulated the report that the Prince would not come, and the audience dispersed, and it was impossible to get them all together again very shortly.

It would be impossible to recount all the personal experiences of the Prince. He found on many of his long rides that Hawaiians, hearing that he would pass along a certain road, sat beside it for hours to see and speak with him, and left in abundance were placed about his neck, signifying the esteem in which he is held.

There seems no chance that there can be any landslide, as the Home Rulers are the better organized perhaps, but from the outlook there have been immense Republican gains. The only district of the island where there is any question of success seems to be Hilo, where there is a species of apathy, the Puna district being perhaps the closest of them all. In Kona there is a wave of Republicanism which seems likely to land every Republican candidate in office. At one point two well known Home Rulers were noticed sitting out to a meeting and giving absolute attention to Prince Kuhio's words. When the next meeting was held some ten miles away, the same men were present, again giving closest attention to the Prince. When he had finished they announced that they had never known just how the Home Rule party was being run and that they were opposed to such one-man power, and would resign their candidacy and work for the Republican ticket in the future.

Similar stories come from all points and the Prince has been very much encouraged to go on with his work of telling the people what is the truth. While on Kauai he will be the guest of John Gandall and W. H. Rice. They will meet at Lihue and there discuss plans, though it is more than probable that they will open their speaking campaign at Waimea, and work back along the route, finishing on Saturday of the week.

After completing Kauai the candidate will go over Maui and he may give a hard week to Hawaii to close the campaign. This has not been decided as yet but he is so far along with his itinerary that he will be able to drop in wherever he is needed from this time, and will make the close of the fight as hot a one as possible. He has gained more confidence than he had when he first went on the stump and now is regarded as one of the finest of Hawaiian orators. He has drawn about him such a circle of friends that he will have strong support all along the line, and the fight he has made for an opening will be kept up during the campaign.

The last week of the fight may be devoted to Oahu, as there is felt a great desire among the Hawaiians here to have the candidate with them for awhile. The northern end of the island especially has been seeking an opportunity to have some great meetings at which the leader of the party might be present.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB.
The meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club this evening will be devoted not entirely to business, though it is the regular meeting of the organization for that purpose. After the conclusion of the business of the evening there will be a number of speeches, by leading men of the party now in the fight, and the evening will be made a thoroughly Republican one. The business of the evening means the initiation of steps of importance to the party for the campaign, and there will be a great meeting in all possibility without doubt.

REPUBLICANS AT PUULOA.
All Puuloa was out yesterday afternoon to attend the meeting held for the

purpose of having the Republican candidates meet the voters there. The members of the party had heard that there were a number of the people at the settlement who were willing to listen, and they found that a large meeting was awaiting them. J. A. Low, of Honolulu plantation, was practically in charge of the party, and he made one of the speeches of the afternoon. Chairman Crabbe of the Republican Territorial committee was with the visitors and told of the work of the party. The three senatorial candidates, Achl, McCandless and Ienberg, and Kaulukou and Vida of the representative ticket in the Fifth all spoke and were well received. They left feeling much encouraged over the situation in the settlement.

LARGE REGISTRATION.
The registration Saturday was the largest recently, the names added to the registry list being 165, making the full registration now 5537. While this is a greater number than two years ago, owing to the fact that there have been many names held up, the total vote is not yet above that of the previous election. There are still six days for registration and there may be three or four hundred names added to the lists even yet.

STROMBOLI CAUSES A TRAGEDY

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A special dispatch from Rome after confirming the reports that Stromboli has been in full eruption for some time, says:

"The night scene was grand but terrifying. Lava streamed down the mountain sides seaward, while huge boulders were hurled from the crater to a great height, falling into the sea fully two and a half miles from the shore.

"The director of the observatory at Mount Aetna says there has been no eruption in Sicily but that probably that there has been a submarine eruption between Stromboli and Sicily.

"One hundred and fifty corpses have been recovered at Modica.

"Hundreds of victims were drowned in the open country."

SEVENTY-FIVE EARTHQUAKES.
MEXICO CITY, Sept. 27.—Advices from Salinas Crub, the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec National railway which is being re-built by the English contractor, Sir Westman Pearson, state that Tuesday no less than seventy-five shocks of earthquake were felt, causing much alarm. The most serious damage was done to an immense seventy-ton crane used on the construction of the breakwater which was thrown from the track into the bay. A majority of the smaller cranes used on the works are also reported to have been thrown out of place.

It is probable that the construction of the artificial harbor will be delayed six months, as the crane was thrown into deep water and it will require time to recover it.

EVANS OBSERVING BOXERS.

Fighting Bob Takes a Gunboat Up the Yang-tse River.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, second in command on the Asiatic station, and shortly to assume supreme command of the United States naval forces in the east, has been sent up the Yang-tse river to investigate and report on the conditions in the provinces of China, which according to reports from Minister Conger are about to become the scenes of another Boxer uprising.

The navy department received a cablegram from Admiral Evans today stating that he had transferred his flag from the battleship Kentucky to the gunboat Helena and sailed from Woo Sung aboard the latter vessel for Ichang, which is the highest point in the Great Yang Tse river to which a vessel of the Helena's draught can go. Ichang lies about 800 miles from the mouth of the Yang Tse and is in the province of Hupeh. About 100 miles to the west is the eastern border of Sze Chuan province, in which the massacre of native Christians and the destruction of the chapels erected by the missionaries occurred.

Cured a Leper.

ST LOUIS (Mo.), Sept. 25.—Dong Kong, a Chinese leper patient at the St. Louis quarantine hospital, is recommended for discharge as cured by Dr. M. C. Woodruff, superintendent of the hospital. In a letter to Health Commissioner Starkloff, received Thursday morning, Dr. Woodruff writes: "The condition of Dong Kong, the patient sent to this institution November 6, 1901, with leprosy, has progressed so favorably that I would suggest that some steps be taken to have him discharged. I would advise that the physician who made the diagnosis, together with those who confirmed it, be invited to inspect and examine him, with a view to his discharge as cured."

Perils of the Rail.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Twenty-six persons have been killed and a score of people have been injured as the result of an accident to an express train running from Lille to Paris. The train left the rails while crossing the switch at Arleux, where it did not stop and while going at great speed.

It is reported from London that a plan is under foot to make President Roosevelt an honorary colonel in a British light regiment.

TRAGEDY IN THE SURF NEAR NIU

Young James Lucas Drowned in the Sight of His Agonized Grandmother on Saturday.

In the treacherous surf which breaks with a roar on the reef near Kahala, between Diamond Head and Koko Head, and in sight of his agonized grandmother who had seen his peril, young James Lucas, son of Charles Lucas of this city, lost his life on Saturday afternoon. His young native companion all but perished in attempting to swim to the shore and was picked up unconscious from the lagoon between the reef and beach.

The details of the tragedy develop a tale of a woman's presentiment of danger which in the case of young Lucas proved to be correct. On the afternoon in question the boy and his native companion had been fishing about the lagoon with nets and had returned to the home of Mrs. Mary Auld, the boy's grandmother, near Niu, with a good catch of fish. The young man shortly afterwards said that he intended shortly the remainder of the afternoon. Mrs. Auld looked across the lagoon and noticed that the breakers were unusually high and tumultuous and that they crashed over the reef with alarming force, and she advised James not to go out. He persisted and she told him that he must not risk the trip. She saw that the boat was still in the water and told him to draw it up high and dry on the beach. The boy went to the beach and when she looked again the boat was drawn out of the water.

Mrs. Auld paid no further heed to the boy or his whereabouts for a short time. She went out upon the lanai later on and her astonishment was great when she discovered the boat was gone from the beach. Looking seaward she saw it speeding out toward the reef. In it were young Lucas and his companion. She waved her hands to them but neither of the boat's occupants saw her. At length she went into the house and returned to the lanai with a pair of marine glasses. She also got a red cloth and waving it frantically watched through the glasses to see if her signals were observed. Steadily the boat mounted the waves and sped closer and closer to the treacherous area. She felt that there was danger and did everything in her power to attract the boys' attention. Both, however, seemed too intent on passing through the breakers to the sea beyond where the waves were rolling in and where the opportunities for returning on the crest of a mighty roller were best. Mrs. Auld watched them with straining eyes and, at last just as they were rounding the boat to wait for a huge billow, the native boy seemed to have noticed her frantic movements and the fluttering of the cloth. She saw him turn to his companion, Lucas, and as the latter looked up, the boat was caught side on by the huge wave and immediately was overturned and the occupants thrown into the water. For a moment Mrs. Auld could not see either boy in the boiling surf. An instant later the boys came to the surface and there was a struggle. Down they went again, only to rise once more to the surface. Another roller came on and she saw the native dive to go under it, and thus miss the force of its crest. Lucas at the same time made an attempt to dive but he was caught. The billow closed over him, and although Mrs. Auld strained every muscle of her eyes to watch for his coming again to the surface, she saw only the native. Soon she saw that he too, was apparently lifeless, for the waves seemed buffeting him about and there was no movement on his part to help himself. Mrs. Auld gave the alarm and people about the house and in the vicinity hurried to the shore. A boat was sent out and they came to the almost lifeless body of the native and brought him to the beach, where he was resuscitated. From the moment that Mrs. Auld saw James Lucas go down for the last time his body has not been seen.

The boy's mother had gone to Kona. Mr. Lucas was notified and soon the news spread all over town. Friends of the family hastened to Niu and all night long people armed with lanterns patrolled the beach wading out now and then and watching every wave as it dashed upon the rocks, hoping against hope that the body would be washed in. The police were notified and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and officers went out and assisted in the search remaining there all night. Chester Doyle on Saturday night arranged with Japanese fishermen to go out in three sampans to the scene of the tragedy yesterday morning. All day long three men patrolled the waters beyond the breakers, and inside the breakers several canoes were paddled up and down. Doyle directed the movements of the sampans during the day and returned to the city last evening to arrange with Young Brothers to take a launch out this morning to patrol the district beyond the breakers. The sampans went out to sea to remain over night and will return to the search again this morning. F. A. Mott-Smith cruised about the place all day in his yacht and everybody who owned a craft willingly gave it to any one who desired to join in the search. The Chinese fishermen from Mr. Damon's place be-

yond Koko Head came around to the lagoon and paddled there. Last night a big whaleboat with nine lusty Hawaiians at the oars came to relieve the others and they rowed up and down the outer line of breakers all night. They will continue their efforts today for the recovery of the body and it is expected that the boat patrol will also be extended to take in the district beyond Koko Head to a place this side of Diamond Head.

A reward of \$200 for the recovery of the body was offered last night. Regardless of the monetary offer dozens of friends of the family presented themselves at the Auld residence during the day, the Hawaiians especially numerous, to join in the search.

Charles Lucas, the boy's father, stood upon the roof of the house all day long watching every breaker and every wave through a pair of marine glasses, refusing even to partake of food. The tragedy bore with even greater force on him, as on the same day, twenty years before, his mother had died.

The native who was washed ashore more dead than alive tells a story of a fierce battle in the waves. When the two had gone beyond the breakers he saw the cloth fluttering in the hand of Mrs. Auld. He knew that it was a signal to James to return to the shore. He spoke to the boy and they both looked toward the house. The native said to young Lucas that they should go back. The boy assented but insisted on coming in on a roller that was sweeping swiftly towards them. As they turned the heavy roller struck the boat, overturning it before either had an opportunity to prepare himself for it. When the native arose to the surface he looked about and saw his companion struggling. Both started to swim but a choppy wave came and struck them and both went under a second time. The native shouted to Lucas to lookout for the next one and to dive under it for this would carry them towards the shore.

Both were good swimmers but a few minutes in the angry surf weakened the native and Lucas seemed to be struggling to keep up. When the roller came the native dived. He felt Lucas' feet strike his back and he was sent to the bottom where he was jammed against sharp pieces of coral. His clothes caught upon a piece and he struggled to free himself. How long he was under water almost a prisoner he does not know for after tearing himself from the rocks he came to the surface only to become inert. When he again opened his eyes it was upon the beach in the presence of his rescuers. After Lucas' feet struck him in the back he never again saw the lad.

The wireless telegraph message sent to Mrs. Lucas' reached her at Kailua from which place she will again board the Mauna Loa today, reaching Honolulu tomorrow.

James Lucas was about seventeen years of age and at the time of his death was a student at the High School where he was a favorite with both sexes. Like all island boys he was fond of the water and was reckoned a good swimmer and one who understood the handling of boats. The tragedy of Saturday came through an over-fondness for surfing and his not realizing at the time he went out into the breakers that the sea was unusually high and rough even for that section of the shore line.

LUCAS' BODY HAS NOT BEEN FOUND

The search for the body of young James Lucas who was drowned Saturday afternoon in the surf at Niu, was continued with unabated vigor yesterday but no trace of it was found. Japanese sampans, canoes, and craft of all kinds including one of Young's launchers, cruised along the entire shore line beyond Koko Head without success. The impression is current that the sharks which infest the points of that section have before this made away with the body, as they did with that of Emil Ulbrecht more than a year ago in the same vicinity.

Mrs. Lucas, the boy's mother, is expected to arrive home this morning from Kona, whither she sailed from Honolulu on Friday of last week. The wireless message sent her on Sunday reached her at Kailua, Hawaii.

SILVERTON OFF FOR HONOLULU

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Although the route to Honolulu usually followed by steamers is 2700 miles, the length of the submarine cable that will connect the United States with Hawaii will be 2412 miles, and it will be 10,000 tons in weight, with strands of one to three inches in thickness. This in-

formation comes from London, where much of the cable that is to extend from here to Manila and China is being manufactured. The huge steamer Silvertown, specially adapted for laying the cable, was scheduled to leave London last Saturday for this port with the 2412 miles of wire that will reach from San Francisco to Hawaii across the bed of the Pacific. She is expected to arrive in November, or early in December at the latest, and by the first of the year messages will have been received at both ends of the cable.

In London, according to the officials of the Commercial Cable Company, the section of cable to connect Honolulu with Manila is being manufactured at the rate of fifty miles a day. It will be sent out to the Pacific and laid across the great depths of the Pacific which have been found between Honolulu and Asiatic waters by the steamers Anglia and Colonia and the Commercial Cable Company fully expects to have the entire line in operation by July 4, 1903. The laying of the cable will proceed rapidly after the steamers, upon which it is coiled in great lengths, arrive at the starting points.

Much of the preliminary work for the San Francisco end of the cable is already nearing completion, the conduit to connect the headquarters office on Market street with the station on the ocean front, a short distance south of the Cliff House, being far advanced. Clarence Mackay, who succeeds his father, the late John W. Mackay, as head of the Commercial Cable Company, is said to be contemplating making San Francisco his headquarters, at least for the greater part of the year, and there is a probability that the Mackay property at the corner of Fourth and Market streets will be utilized for the erection of a great building in which the Commercial Cable Company will find a home. In any event, the business of the company will center here in a great measure following the completion of the Pacific cable.

OIL AS A FUEL DRIVES OUT COAL

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 27.—Oil as a fuel has proved such a success on all the lines of the Southern Pacific that general orders have been issued for the conversion of all the engines into oil burners as soon as possible. Coal will be abandoned absolutely. Within a year the Southern Pacific will be on an oil basis solely.

The order will affect all the divisions of the company. The local division generally known as the Western, is in the lead in the number of oil-burning engines. The Sacramento division comes next and the Los Angeles division third. All of the divisions are using oil for about one-third of the traffic.

The local division now has sixty-three oil-burning engines. There remain eighty-three yet to be converted. It is estimated that within eight months all of the engines will have been converted and the use of coal on the Western division permanently abandoned. During the month just passed the oil-burners on the local division travelled a distance of approximately 200,000 miles. The coal-burning track. The grand total travelled by all engines passed over 306,752 miles of engines is 506,752 miles.

These figures do not include the Sacramento and Los Angeles divisions. During a corresponding month last year the mileage was a little over 450,000. The gain of this year over last is something over 50,000 miles per month, which is a fairly accurate index to the increase of business. It requires on an average 1000 gallons or about twenty-four barrels of oil for every 100 miles as compared to five tons of coal. The saving on every hundred miles by using oil ranges from \$16 to \$20. The total saving for the 200,000 miles travelled by oil-burning engines represents from \$36,000 to \$40,000 per month.

The company has expended upwards of \$5,000,000 for oil. The investment is a good one, however, the saving effected will have paid for the enormous expense long before all the engines have been converted into oil-burners. On the Western division alone the saving per month when all the engines have been converted will approximate \$75,000. When the other coast divisions use oil exclusively the total sum saved will be upwards of \$100,000 per month.

The company's profit on oil is lessened by the fact that when oil was first introduced as fuel the company entered into a number of contracts at twenty-five cents and fifty cents a barrel. Since the contracts were signed, oil has fallen to as low as 20 and 25 cents a barrel. Thus on much of the oil used the company is paying from twenty-five to fifty cents more per barrel than the market price. Notwithstanding this fact the enormous saving arising from the use of oil is sufficient almost at the present time to provide a million in dividends annually. To the saving effected by the use of oil in locomotives must be added the saving arising from the oil-burning passenger and freight boats. The opinion of those best informed is that it will take ten months and possibly a year for all the locomotives on the Pacific Coast to abandon coal. All the engines which go into the repair shops at Sacramento, Los Angeles or Oakland, come out as oil-burners. There are very close to 150 oil-burners in use on the three divisions.

Strong and Yobe

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 27.—It is believed that the marriage of Putnam Bradley Strong and May Yobe, who arrived here September 4th, will take place next Saturday.

WRIGHT NOW IN PRISON

Kauai Assessor Is Brought Under Bonds.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Walter A. Wright, one time deputy tax assessor and collector on the island of Kauai, was brought down to Honolulu in the steamer W. G. Hall yesterday morning, and is now a guest at Oahu prison, awaiting trial on a charge of embezzlement of public funds. He was held by the court at Lihue in \$5000 bonds.

The arrest and detention of Wright was due to the visit of Assistant Attorney Douthitt to the garden island. When Attorney General Dole heard of the shortage of the tax collector he decided at once that there should be action. He sent his assistant and the instructions were to act as rapidly as possible. When Mr. Douthitt arrived he and Sheriff Conney proceeded to Waimea and had an interview with Wright. Assessor Conant was present part of the time and he explained that the shortage was about \$2850, and that something like \$830 had been sent down to Treasurer Wright as a realization. This smaller sum is all the government may lose, as Wright, of Kauai, has bonds and Wright of the Treasury had none and when he kept the sum it was lost to the government.

When Wright was confronted with the facts he confessed that he had taken and used the funds as charged, and consequently there was no trouble in securing his commitment to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court. As this will be in March there is a long wait ahead of Wright.

Attorney General Dole said last evening that there should result from the investigation now going on some plan for the bettering of the system of auditing the accounts of the tax collectors, or of settlements. As at present, he explained, there was only a yearly accounting between the deputies and the assessors, which gave too much chance for the carrying off of public funds. He said that there should be some plan whereby there might be closer accounting in the department.

The record of Wright has been a varied one, but he has always before this been regarded as an upright and straightforward citizen. He was for a long time employed in the store of Hoggard at Waimea. After that he acted as the deputy sheriff and from that position was made Deputy Tax Assessor and Collector, which post he has filled for several years. He is well known here and was prominent in the affairs of 1893, it is said having been one of those who entered the palace on the fateful day, January 17th of that year.

LILIUOKALANI TO LEAVE NEXT MONTH

Queen Liliuokalani is making arrangements for her departure on November 11 in the steamship Ventura en route to Washington where she will spend the winter. She will be accompanied by the same party which was with her last winter which includes Miss Myra Heleluhe, J. Aea and John Aikoku. After resting in San Francisco for a few days the party will proceed eastward, probably stopping over for a short time in Salt Lake City, Chicago and other eastern points before reaching the destination.

SVEDDRUP'S SUCCESS.

He Did Great Work in the Exploration of Greenland.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Sept. 25.—A letter from Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society (of England), is published here declaring that Captain Otto Sverdrup's expedition was the most successful yet undertaken for the exploration of Greenland, surpassing all that had been accomplished by Kane, Hayes, Hall, Greely and Baldwin combined. He believes it would be productive of the most valuable results since the time of Sir John Franklin, as the expedition covered 3000 miles of land, of which 1500 was newly discovered land.

Redmond Under Bail.

DUBLIN, Sept. 25.—The Court of Kings Bench has ordered William H. Redmond, M. P., who was summoned to appear before it as a result of his recent incendiary speech at Wexford, to give bail in \$1000 for his future good behavior. As Mr. Redmond did not appear the court ordered that a warrant be issued a fortnight hence for his arrest unless bail is furnished for his appearance. The court said that in default of bail Mr. Redmond would be imprisoned for six months.

NEWS OF THE OTHER ISLANDS

POLITICS ON MAUI ISLE

Both Parties Are Getting Busy.

MAUI, Oct. 4, 1902.—On Maui politics still claims the center of the stage and all other things whether of a social or economic nature are playing secondary and most inferior parts as far as the general public is concerned.

The Republican nominees and political speakers who have been touring East Maui during the past week have been most successful and if reports are true, have broken into and conquered several "Home Rule" strongholds.

Tuesday evening, Sept. 30th, the Republicans held an enthusiastic rally and mass meeting in Hana church, 130 voters being present by actual count. Through the courtesy of Manager K. S. Gjerdum of Hana plantation, a train conveyed the Ulaioa people to the meeting and home again.

Mrs. S. Kellinot, the wife of the representative candidate, extended a cordial invitation to the fair sex to accompany their husbands, fathers and brothers to the meeting, promising a dance as an inducement, after the speaking was finished. Hence a very large crowd, numbering 350 men and women, was in attendance and heartily applauded the eloquence of Messrs. S. Kellinot, Philip Pali, L. von Tempky, Keawehaku, W. P. Hata, J. H. S. Kaleo, D. H. Kahaleleio and others. Rev. S. Kapu presided. The Republican stringed band received encore after encore. The dance in the school house after the meeting was much enjoyed.

At Kipahulu, Wednesday evening, Oct. 1st, another very successful meeting was held by the same political workers. It is stated that here the most prominent Home Ruler of Kipahulu openly adopted the principles of Republicanism and that most of the citizens in the locality will follow him and abandon the Home Rule party.

If this report is true, the Republicans have won an important victory. Thursday evening at Kaupo they had the same success. They now claim both of these Home Rule strongholds. Yesterday this same party of politicians addressed the people of Ulupalakua and in the evening talked to the citizens of Makana. Today they hold meetings in Kula.

By the "Claudine" of Sept. 30th the Republican politicians, Messrs. S. E. Kalama, Joel Nakalea, John Kalina, E. M. Hanuna, and Edgar Morton, returned to Lahaina from a tour of Molokai. That same evening they held a mass meeting in Lahaina. E. M. Hanuna of Hana, during the campaign, has gained quite a reputation as a humorist. At Kalaupapa he kept the large crowd present in a roar of laughter during his whole address. He has been named "Mark Twain" by his political companions. The Republican candidates state they are conducting a gentlemanly campaign, devoid of personalities. In speaking of Home Rulers they criticize what has been done by them and recall to mind what they have not done.

The Home Rulers are conducting a "still hunt." They are going about quietly from village to village making but little stir.

Rumor has it that the Democrats will put a ticket in the field. The names mentioned are John Richardson of Lahaina for senator, Adam Forsyth of Kula, W. S. Maule of Wahee, Thos. Clark of Waikuku, and Naki of Molokai for representatives. They have also requested W. H. Cornwell, T. B. Lyons and J. L. Coke to be candidates, but these gentlemen have positively refused. The Democrats have been diligently seeking a Hana man to run.

Chairman W. F. Pogue of the District Republican Committee received a wireless message from Prince Cupid in Hawaii which stated that he would go directly to Honolulu to register and that next Wednesday he would come to Maui to make a complete tour of Maui and Molokai. Republicans are making great preparations to receive him.

This afternoon at Waikuku the Home Rulers will hold a mass meeting in Robinson's block in the hall above the Aloha saloon. All their nominees will address the meeting. They will have a stringed band to make music and will stretch a "headquarters" banner across Market street.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES
Today at Sunnyside grounds, Paia, a committee from the Waikuku club will come to Makawao and discuss matters relative to choosing an island polo team to go to Honolulu in November. Captain L. von Tempky has been appointed a committee of one to arrange matters with Waikuku. According to the present schedule, Maui will play Kauai in Honolulu on Thanksgiving Day. The winner will then play Oahu next day and the losers will play Oahu on the third and last day of the tournament. Now that there is a probability of Hilo sending a team, a new program will have to be arranged.

Dr. Wall, the Honolulu dentist, is at Pioneer Hotel, Lahaina, on a professional visit.

At Ulaioa there are now two stores, one belonging to Hackfeld & Co., and the other to P. E. Lamar. They supply

goods to the 250 laborers engaged in digging the Honokohau ditch for the Pioneer Plantation Co.

Sept. 28th, at Lahaina, the married men of Waikuku defeated the benedicts of Lahaina at baseball by a score of 21 to 5. Pitcher Brown's arm of the "Lahainas" gave out.

Mrs. J. P. Cooke and children are at Olinda House and Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Alken are at "Idelwild."

Miss Cameron, of California, the sister of Mrs. Charles Bailey, is visiting at Maunaloa Seminary of Paia.

Saturday evening, Oct. 11th, the "Morning Star" baseball club will give a "musical," followed by a ball at the Knights of Pythias hall, Waikuku. This festivity is undoubtedly in celebration of their winning of the baseball championship.

Attorney Geo. Hons of Waikuku has much improved in health while at Colorado Springs. His many friends are pleased to hear such good reports of him.

Judge J. W. Kaiua naturalized forty-one aliens during the last term of court.

Asst. Manager B. D. Baldwin of Puunene is spending his vacation in Honolulu.

Prof. A. B. Ingalls of Punahou is visiting in Kula and Makawao.

The Knights of Pythias of Waikuku will hold their regular meeting tonight.

Wednesday, the 1st, Wm. White's saloon in Lahaina was closed until the license was renewed. He expects to open again very soon.

Weather—Pleasant and dry.

(From the Maui News.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Oct. 4.—Twenty to five: But it did not look much that way during the first four innings played between the married ball tossers of Waikuku and Lahaina at Kiloheha Park, Lahaina, last Sunday.

Four large round goose eggs were chalked up against the Waikukus during the first four innings during which the Lahainas scored two runs. Then something happened. Maxwell of the Waikukus found pitcher Brown of the Lahainas and batted the sphere almost over to Lanai, bringing two men triumphantly across the home place. This broke the spell giving Waikukus courage, and they batted Brown, whose arm had probably weakened, most unmercifully, the score board reading twenty to five in favor of the Waikukus at the end of the ninth inning, which was played in a heavy shower of rain, sympathetic tears perhaps, shed by the guardian genius of Lahaina, at the defeat of her children.

The Waikuku boys are enthusiastic over the royal welcome and treatment they received at Lahaina, whose people are proverbial for their hospitality. A return match game is to be played at Waikuku, probably a week from tomorrow, between the same two teams.

On last Sunday afternoon a match game was played at Wells Park between the Y. M. I.'s and the "Kiss Me Quickers" in which the latter won by a score of ten to four, the latter team being largely composed of Morning Stars, with Jackson in the box and T. Kruger behind the bat. The battery for the Y. M. I. team was N. Kruger pitcher and J. Garcia catcher.

MORNING STAR CLUB CONCERT.

Invitation cards have been issued by the Morning Star Club for a musicale to be followed by a ball, at the Knights of Pythias Hall, Waikuku, on next Saturday evening, Oct. 11.

PRINCE CUPID'S PLANS.

Prince Cupid, who was expected on Maui by the Claudine, has changed his plans and gone on to Honolulu, from whence he will proceed to Kauai before he visits Maui. The date of his visit to Maui is not fixed but will probably immediately follow his trip to Kauai. Maui News.

CATARH IS ALWAYS THE RESULT of a neglected cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will not cure catarrh, but will cure the cold and so prevent that disagreeable malady. This remedy not only relieves the local irritation of the throat and lungs, but removes the causes of the diseased condition. It leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President.....Cecil Brown
Vice-President.....M. F. Robinson
Cashier.....W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE
Bark "NUUANU"
Sailing from
NEW YORK to HONOLULU
About Dec. 15
For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 E. 4th St., Boston
or C. BREWER & CO.,
LIMITED, HONOLULU

A GRUESOME REMINDER

Japanese Sent His Finger to His Wife.

HILLO, Oct. 3.—Sugimura, a Japanese living at Waikakea is thoroughly in love with his wife. It is doubtful whether any other wife in Hilo is as intensely loved by her lord and master as is this selfsame Mrs. Sugimura. Mr. Sugimura is also a lover of truth. He especially admires this virtue in his spouse. At any rate he makes an abnormal sacrifice every time his better half is guilty of a lapse from the virtues.

The Sugimura household has recently been rent with internal dissension, growing out of jealousies and misunderstandings. The husband seems to have had reasons to believe that his spouse had been untruthful to him. He therefore wrote her a sweet note including his little finger which he had nearly cut off with the meat ax. He told her that she had been guilty of ten lies, that he had ten fingers and would cut one off each day until she promised not to lie any more.

Unfortunately, the husband got drunk on the second day and was run in by the sleepless Captain Lake. His finger cutting program was temporarily interrupted. He paid his fine Wednesday and is free to continue the amputation of his digits.

Madame Sugimura precipitated the whole campaign of vivisection by insisting that she would rather live in Honolulu than Hilo. The husband, loyal to the Crescent city proposes to stay here in pieces if he cannot remain whole.

Deputy Sheriff Overend has digit No. 1 preserved in alcohol, a gruesome bit of testimony to the love of truth and loyalty to Hilo.—Tribune.

HEAVY EARTHQUAKE.

At 6.13 Sunday morning Hilo experienced the heaviest earthquake shake that has been felt here during the past six years. Its duration was about four seconds and the course from northeast to southwest. Instances are reported of damaged brick-brac and crockery, but nothing more serious. At the residence of LeBaron Gurney in Puuoe several pieces of very old crockery, highly prized by Mrs. Gurney as in heirloom, were thrown to the ground and broken. Manager Waldron says the shock was felt at the Volcano House, but the disturbance had made no change in the condition of the crater. —Herald.

PRISONER ESCAPES WITH CHAIN.

Kan Kau, the Chinese who was serving time for an attempt to murder his wife, escaped from the chalingang last Monday. Kan Kau was a bad prisoner, having at one time attacked a guard with a hatchet. Since that time he has been decorated with about twenty-five feet of chain fastened to an ankle with a band of case hardened steel.

Kan Kau has been serving as cook for a gang of prisoners employed on Sheriff Andrews' garbage farm. He became industrious Monday and chopped wood. When no one was looking he would smite his chain with the blade of the axe. He thus effected his escape. He carries with him as a reminder of happy days, about two feet of chain riveted to his leg.—Tribune.

PAPER MILL PROSPECTS.

S. M. Mayer, who has been in the city two weeks investigating the possibilities of manufacturing paper from bagasse, left this morning by the Claudine for Honolulu. He believes there will be a paper mill at Hilo within one year. Mr. Mayer did not secure the promise of enough bagasse to warrant the erection of a mill, but he did not go away without substantial encouragement. He found over here another very important supply of fibre which he thinks will justify his company in proceeding at once to the erection of a mill. This will be finally settled when he reaches Seattle. One thing positively settled by Mr. Mayer, is that he will recommend Hilo over any other place in the islands for the location of a mill.—Tribune.

CATCHING MACKEREL AGAIN.

Ben Macy, a resident of the islands for many years, was in Hilo last week for the first time in eighteen months. While on a tour of inspection to the wholesale fishmarket Mr. Macy found a fine specimen of Eastern mackerel that had been caught outside the harbor. Upon inquiry he learned that it was one of several that had recently been delivered at the market. Years ago the species was plentiful here and fishermen went several miles out to sea in order to secure the bait for them. In time mackerel disappeared entirely and it is but recently that they reappeared. —Herald.

KUBHO AT WAIKAKEA.

There was a very good attendance at the Prince Kubho meeting at Waikakea last week. The Home Rulers are strong at Waikakea and they were reluctant to come into the hall when the doors were opened. With the assistance of Jim Morris the attention of a few was attracted and in a short time the meeting house was reasonably well filled. Kubho and Decha made good addresses and it is believed they made an impression on their hearers.—Herald.

MAKING GUAVA JELLY IN PUNA.
Puna district has developed another wholesale industry and now, in addi-

tion to furnishing the world with sparkling Volcano water will also supply it with guava jelly by the carload.

The Hawaiian Guava Packing Company has a lease on a tract of Puna land four by two miles in extent. This land is covered with a dense growth of guava bushes which yield in abundance.

Under the management of F. J. Chapman, a plant for the manufacture of guava jelly has been installed. Operations will be begun this week. The present capacity of the establishment is 200 dozen jars of jelly per month.—Tribune.

BETTER PRICES FOR COFFEE.

The L. Turner Co. received returns last week from a shipment of one ton of coffee to San Francisco for which a price of nineteen cents a pound was obtained. This shipment was from selected hand picked coffee and merely shows what the best Hawaiian product will bring. The same consignors have hitherto received from 10 cents to 15% cents for coffees with which less pains was taken.

NEWS NOTES.

The survey line of the Hilo-Kohala railway takes in the old wharf at Waianuene street.

John Watt, manager of Honokaa Sugar Company, is expected to return from Scotland about October 20.

R. L. Scott is receiving considerable encouragement in his hotel project.

E. Bashaw, one of the pioneer Olaa coffee planters, is here from Seattle. Steam issuing from the Dewey Crater on Mauna Loa is plainly visible from Keauau.

Fred West, a prominent Honolulu Elk, and for the past two years cashier of the postal money order department at the capital, is in Hilo and may remain permanently.

The building formerly used by Hackfeld & Co. as a store at Mountain View has been torn down. Foundations are being laid for the Olaa plantation store next to the railroad station.

A delegation of Elks were at the wharf on the arrival of Bishop Restarick last night and gave him a cordial welcome to Hilo. So far the lodge has planned to give the bishop a formal reception at the lodge rooms on Monday night.

F. J. Bryant, who is in Hilo with the object of arranging a fight for Mr. Billy Woods of Honolulu, finds he cannot find a good local man to meet Woods so has arranged a contest between Spider Jackson of Honolulu and Joe Decker of this city to take place October 11th.

C. H. Kluegel is acting superintendent of the Hilo Railroad in the interim between the going of Mr. Dennison and the coming of Mr. Lambert. Mr. Lambert is expected home on the next Enterprise. Mr. Kluegel says the order for the steel bridges to be used in the uptown extension is being filled in the East as rapidly as possible and that when they arrive it will not be long until the extension is built.

SUGAR MARKET STANDS AS BEFORE

F. A. Schaefer & Co. have received the following sugar advices from Williams, Dimond & Co., under date of September 27:

Dear Sirs: We last had this pleasure 24th inst., per Ventura.

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export, prices established March 5, with supplementary list of September 15, still being in force.

Basis—No sales since last advices; consequently basis for 96 deg. centrifugals in New York established by transaction recorded 3d inst., remains at 3.4375c. San Francisco, 3.0625c.

New York Refined—No change. London Beets—September 24, 6-3; 25, 6-4; 26, 6-3.

London Cable—September 22 quotes Java No. 15 D. S., 7-9; fair refining 6-6, same date last year, 9-9 and 8-9 respectively. October Beets, 6-3; against 7-9; corresponding period last year.

I CURE MEN!

With Lame Backs, With Weak Nerves. With Rheumatism, With Lost Vitality

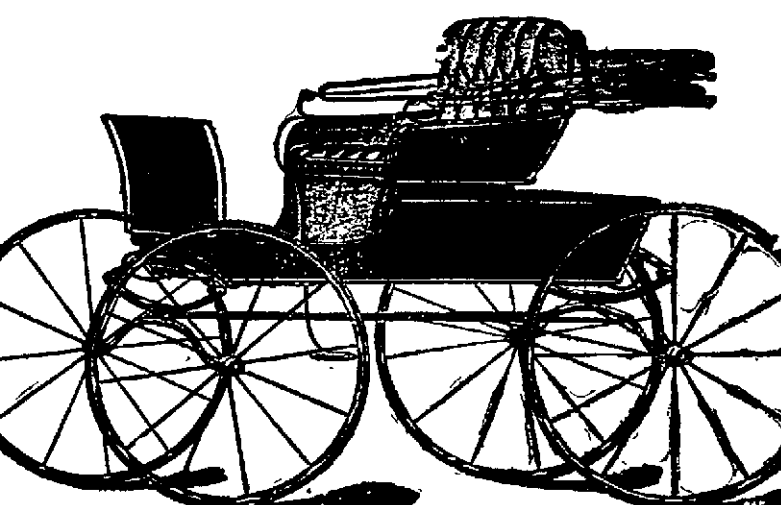


With all those signs which tell a man he is breaking down, losing his grip, I have the remedy which gives back that snap, fire and vim of youth. My cures sell my belt. They prove what I say about it.

Waianae, Oahu, H. T. Jan. 27, 1902.
Dr. M. E. McLaughlin
Dear Sir:—I am writing to let you know that I have greatly benefited by the use of your belt. I can honestly say that it is worth its weight in gold. I have recommended it to several parties here, and also to some in Honolulu. Yours truly,
ALEX. SHATTARD

A man is like a steam engine. It takes steam to make him go. My belt pumps that steam into him. That's how it makes so many old men feel young. Mr. A. Crawford, Pookama, Ore., says: "I am 70 years old, but your belt has made me feel like 35." Try it, you weak men; you will find youth and vigor in it after everything else fails. Call and test it, free, or I will send you my illustrated book, free, if you will enclose this ad.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco.
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents



Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Prices	\$160.	Now	\$125.
"	"	175.	" 135.
"	"	200.	" 160.
"	"	250.	" 200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co. Ltd
Beretania St., Near Fort.

Eastern and Foreign Markets:—The raw sugar market is healthy and firm at unchanged quotations, according to latest mail advices from New York under date of 22nd inst. Receipts are heavy. Refined in fair demand. Yours faithfully,
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

A section of the cable being laid in the deep sea by the cable ships 'Colonia' and 'Anglia', attracted a great deal of attention yesterday. All afternoon there was a crowd in front of the window of the Imperial cigar store in Fort street where it was shown.

THE Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it. The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Honolulu.

AT WORK TO LIST VOTERS

Republicans Are Struggling on Register.

Every effort will be made by the committees of the Republican party to have on the registry rolls, before their closing Thursday evening, the name of every voter on the island. The men of both districts are working in unison in the matter, and while the efforts of the Fifth district committee have met with much success, the Fourth district committee finds that it is about 200 votes short of the registration of all the citizens of the district.

The total of the registration last evening was 5885, there being added during the day 149 names. The Board is now sitting seven hours each day, these being divided as follows: from 8 to 10 o'clock a. m., from 12 m. to 1 p. m., and from 4 to 8 p. m. This routine will be continued until Thursday, which is the last day of the registration when the Board will sit from 8 o'clock a. m. during the entire day. It is the intention of the committees to have each non-registered citizen seen and efforts made to have his name added. By such work it is hoped that there will be a full registration this year.

The executive committee of the Territorial committee held a long meeting and among the many matters discussed was that of the future movements of the candidate for Delegate. Prince Kuhio wants to visit Maui, and it is the intention to have him leave here early next week for Molokai and Maui. He will spend the week there and it may be that he will then make a round of Hawaii, though there is a demand that he spend a week or ten days here before the end of the campaign.

MANY MEETINGS PLANNED.

The Young Men's Republican Club will take up the work of holding meetings in the city at once, and according to the plans which are now being formed there will be from two to three evenings of each week until the close of the campaign devoted to oratory. The plan as disclosed at the regular monthly meeting of the club, is that which was followed two years ago. There will be two days fitted up as speakers' stands and these will be sent throughout the city to points where meetings have been arranged, and from them candidates and other orators of the party will speak.

The meeting of the club last evening was productive of much talking over campaign issues as well as reports of the progress of the work of the campaign. In the absence of the secretary E. Dekum was chosen secretary and then Chairman Andrews was asked for reports. Executive Committeeman Chamberlain reported that the work was being pushed, that meetings will be held right along until the close of the campaign and that the headquarters will be kept open each evening. Treasurer Seabury reported every bill paid and that there was a balance of \$81 on hand.

Chairman Andrews said that the campaign committee had decided to hold meetings on at least three evenings of each week and he asked that there be volunteers from the ranks of the membership to help provide speakers for each evening. He announced also that there would be very soon pamphlets bearing upon each of the issues of the campaign which it was hoped the members of the club would distribute to friends with the hope of changing votes.

A. W. Seabury called attention to the fact that Republican meetings never had been held in Puunui, and said that it would be of great service if the candidates could be brought there for the purpose of appearing before the people. This will be done.

S. F. Chillingworth, candidate for the legislature, was called upon to speak, and he was listened to for a half hour with pleasure by the many members present. He suggested that each young man approach the questions of the campaign with deliberation and study them carefully. He cited the prosperity of the country and attributed it all to Republicanism. He said the Home Rule legislature had been a failure and that the people had been foolish enough to send to Washington a delegate who had no influence and who had done nothing for the Territory. He lauded Prince Kuhio and said that two years more of the depression which was due to Home Rule would mean destruction. He said it was not a time for policies but for salvation. He called upon the young men to work hard, for in that only would there be success.

He commented upon the action of Wilcox in trying to abandon his own people to the national government and giving the impression that the people here were tired of caring for their own affairs. He said that the Republicans would do everything for the people. He said sugar was the corner stone of the prosperity of the country and further that one of the very men who was crying out that the industry could be left to die if it would derive the very money upon which he lives from a plantation. In closing he said that if every voter would look into the position of the parties he would be a Republican.

Charles A. Long declared that the work before the young men was to enlist every voter under the banner of Republicanism and that it was only by uniting effort that the victory could be won.

NOMINATIONS NEARLY ALL IN

Have Been Filed From All the Islands But Oahu.

Nominations have been filed with Secretary Cooper by candidates of all parties from all of the islands but Oahu. These are as follows:

Delegate to the 58th U. S. Congress—Jonah Kūhio Kalanianaʻole, Robert W. Wilcox (Wilcox).

First Senatorial District, Island of Hawaii—O. K. Apiki, Stephen L. Desha (Kiwini), R. H. Makekau, John D. Paris (Palika), Samuel K. Pua, Palmer P. Woods.

First Representative District, Island of Hawaii—David Ewaliko, Antone Fernandez, S. H. Haahoe, J. M. Kauwila, M. Kekio Kealawa, Levi David Kealiho, James D. Lewis (Kimo Lul), James Mattson (Kimo Makuna), Wm. B. Nallima, Geo. W. Paty, Joseph Pritchard, W. N. Purdy.

Second Representative District, Island of Hawaii—Basil Apiki, Frank R. Greenwell (Kinawe), W. M. Kalawaa, H. M. Kanlio, John K. Kekaula, Joseph William Kekio, John N. Keouli, S. Lazaro (Lakalo), Robert Makalapa, Henry Parker Kaahu Malulani, Julian Monsarrat (Maunakea), Charles George Naope, Charles H. Pulaa, William J. Wright (Uilama Laika).

Second Senatorial District, Island of Maui, etc.—Thomas Clark (Kamaki Kalaka), C. H. Dickey, J. Kamakela, Wm. White.

Third Representative District, Island of Maui, etc.—D. H. Aukai, Fred W. Beckley (Kahapula), Adam K. Forsyth (Akamu), W. P. Hale, J. P. Hihio, Samuel E. Kalama, G. P. Kaulmaoale, Solomon K. Kawahoa, Samuel Keilino, C. L. Kookoo, Chas. K. Makekau, Joel Nakaleka, Pala Naki, Phillip Pali, John Richardson (Keoni Likikini), Louis von Tempaky, Geo. P. Wallehua.

Fourth Senatorial District, Islands of Kauai and Niihau—I. H. Kahilina, S. W. Wilcox.

Sixth Representative District, Islands of Kauai and Niihau—J. Apukai Akina, Chas. Blake (Kale Palaka), J. K. Gandall, H. A. Jaeger, I. K. Kaauwai, S. W. Kall, E. A. Knudsen, G. W. Mahloka, R. Puuki.

S. K. Nawaa endorsed the idea of meetings and said that he would volunteer to make addresses. He said the effort of Wilcox to have the Federal government take over the lepers would mean that in their declining years the unfortunates would find themselves separated and there was waiting in the nation as a result of the prospect. Mr. Chamberlain said that the plan of Wilcox would work trouble to the people held at Molokai and he thought every one who had friends or relatives there should vote against the return of the delegate.

Chairman Andrews closed the meeting with a speech lauding Prince Kuhio, who he said had become a Republican after studying hard to find what were the actual needs of his people and how best to aid them, and said that Wilcox's action as to the lepers was a disgrace and a shame to the people of the Territory. He called attention to the broken pledges of the Home Rulers and said that they could not be depended upon more now than formerly.

FIFTH DISTRICT METHODS.

The Fifth district Republican executive committee met yesterday afternoon and decided to issue a call for meetings of the various precinct clubs, at any time that may be decided upon by the officers of the organizations, for the purpose of taking up active campaign work.

The plan of the committee is for the precinct clubs to make a thorough canvass of the voters of the various political subdivisions of the district. The recommendation of the executive committee is that there shall be a division of the precincts on lines which will make it possible for one man to become thoroughly acquainted with every voter in the subdivision, and thus the report made to the district committee will give an accurate forecast of the politics of every voter in the entire district.

The subdivisions will be placed under control of a captain and the official will be equipped with a record book, which will show just who is to be influenced and where he may be reached. The records being made now include the residence, the business and the politics of each voter, and when the precincts have finished the collection of the facts the records will be filed by the district committee for reference in the work.

WILSON'S HAWAII TOUR.

Delegate Wilcox will go to Hawaii, leaving in today's steamer. The party will be composed of the Delegate, Kapalaokalani and Kalaokalani, Opa, from whence they will go on to Waimea. There they will be joined by Palmer Woods and Samuel Pua, the candidates for senator on the big island. The trip will be made by way of the Kohala districts, Hanalei, and to Hilo, thence through Puna, Kau and finally around to Kona, where they will complete their speaking and embark from the same port for Maui. The intention is to make as many stops as possible and it may be that the trip will last for two weeks if it seems wisest to make it so long.

The tour of Maui will not be as extensive, but the orators will visit the principal settlements and will hold at least a dozen meetings in the various districts. There will be in addition to the party from here the local candidates, and if there appears a necessity more speakers will be summoned from headquarters. On the other hand if the reports of Makinala as to conditions in Honolulu are such that the delegate thinks he will be of greater service to the party here, he will send the Kalaokalanis through Maui alone, he coming directly back to Oahu to make his closing fight on Oahu. He said yesterday that he did not think that it was necessary for him to go back to Kauai, but that he would send other speakers there to wind up the campaign.

WRIGHTS SEEN BY MAGOON'S EX-WARD

Becky Panee Butted Into Law Office of Her Former Guardian During Conference.

Evidence continues to multiply rapidly and forcibly that the absconding Territorial Treasurer, William H. Wright, was in the office of J. Alfred Magoon, but a short time before the Alameda sailed on September 24th. Mrs. Rebecca Panee Hemuku, a former ward of Magoon, paid a visit to his office upon the fateful morning upon urgent business. She went to the door of Magoon's private office and called the attorney out. Within she says she saw Mr. W. H. Wright, Mrs. W. H. Wright, Mr. J. A. Magoon, Mr. J. Lightfoot and Miss Mary Low, a clerk in the attorney's office. Becky Panee says further that she saw Wright leave Magoon's office alone, to be followed in a few minutes by Mrs. Wright and Mr. Magoon, and she is positive in all her statements.

"I went to Mr. Magoon's office on the day Willie Wright skipped," said Mrs. Panee to an Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon at her home on Millian street near Queen. "I went there to see him about a letter which J. W. Lake brought to me and which, he said, Mr. Magoon had given him for me. First I went to see Mr. Kenake at the postoffice and asked how Lake got my letter, and he told me to see Mr. Magoon. It was between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning on Friday that I went to see Mr. Magoon. The door to his private office was partly open as if someone had just come out, and I went right up. I could see Mr. Magoon, Willie Wright on the side towards the window, Mary Low was sitting near Magoon and Mrs. Wright was further in. Mr. Lightfoot was right back of Willie Wright. I came right up to the door which was partly open and all of them were standing then, and called out to Mr. Magoon. 'I would like to speak to you a minute.' He came right up and I asked him 'Did you give my letter to Mr. Lake?' He said he did, and then I asked 'What right have you got to give my mail to that man?' He asked, 'Didn't you get it?' I told him yes, and he said it was all right then. I told him that it was an insult to me to give the letter to a strange man like that. He didn't answer and shut the door then."

Mascagni Coming

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Pietro Mascagni and his wife are here on their way to America, where Mascagni will fulfill an engagement to conduct a hundred performances of his own operas by a company formed under his supervision. He embarks on the steamer Philadelphia at Cherbourg today. He is very enthusiastic over his trip to the United States, which he will now visit for the first time. In an interview Mascagni pointed out that the administration of the Liceo Musicale Rossini at Pesaro, of which he is a director, voted his dismissal because of his accepting his American engagement which involved such a prolonged absence from Italy, on the ground that he was sacrificing art to dollars. But the public feeling in his favor was so strong that the Minister of Fine Arts intervened and revoked the decision. Mascagni goes from New York direct to Washington, in order to be present at the first performance of Hall Caine's "Eternal City," for which he composed the incidental music.

Hay and the Roumanians.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Continental rumors that the British Government was consulting by the State Department before an appeal was made by the treaty powers on behalf of the Roumanian Hebrews are not well founded, declares a London dispatch to the Tribune. All the powers were treated on terms of equality, and there were no conferences in advance with Lord Lansdowne. The promptness with which the Foreign Minister took up the subject was characteristic of the administration of his office, but not a proof that Great Britain and the United States are hunting together in the diplomatic field. He is a glutton for work, and keeps fully abreast with the routine of the foreign office, where business is seldom in arrears. His action on this question was sympathetic, the dispatch adds, but was not the result of prearrangement.

Redwood Getting Scarce.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 27.—The Southern Pacific is unable to obtain redwood ties, which have heretofore been regarded as the best, relative to withstanding the wear and tear. The ties after being treated by a creosote process will outwear the ordinary tie by six or seven years.

The inability of the company to get the ties desired for its new lines is owing to the scarcity of redwood itself. It has recently become by far too valuable to be used for railroad ties. The prospects are that the price will continue to rise steadily.

Oregon pine is being substituted for the redwood.

Gen Miles May Arrive Today.

The transport Thomas was to have sailed from San Francisco on October 1st for Manila. The local military authorities have received definite news to the effect that the transport will call here. General Miles who is on a tour of the possessions of Uncle Sam in the Pacific inspecting the army posts is a passenger on the transport, luxurious quarters being placed in the vessel for his accommodation. Allowing the Thomas eight days in which to make the trip she should arrive here today.

As I was going down the hall on my way out, Cabby Brown called me in and I went into his room. I sat there a while talking over lots of things, my case in court, and all that, and sat where I couldn't help seeing the hallway and everyone going down. Pretty soon Willie Wright went past and a few minutes later came Mr. Magoon and Mrs. Wright was with him. Mrs. Wright was walking with her head bowed down as if she felt bad, for she always walked with her head well up in the air, and I remarked, 'I wonder what's the matter with Mrs. Wright.' Cabby Brown never said anything in reply, and then Mr. Magoon came up again, but I never saw him after that. I didn't think anything about it, until I saw in the paper that Willie Wright had skipped out, and then about Mrs. Wright saying she had not seen him since morning, for I knew that was a lie.

"I know Willie Wright was with Magoon on that morning between ten and eleven o'clock and my hackman, Bob Levi, will say the same thing, for he was down at the foot of the stairs waiting for me."

The letter which caused Mrs. Hemuku to call upon Magoon was from the States and addressed to 'Miss Beckie Bishop, Honolulu, H. T.' Col. J. W. Lake sent it to Mrs. Hemuku with a note of his own, in which he expressed the hope that it brought good news. His note was couched in rather endearing terms, and his attentions were not relished by Mrs. Hemuku. It appears that Lake would like to have Becky frame her name with his in a marriage license. She still has \$40,000.

A NEW WRIGHT THEORY.

If Treasurer Wright stowed away on the Alameda or went as a steerage passenger, he will have trouble with the quarantine authorities at San Francisco. Failing to show a health certificate, such as is required of all except those who book as first class passengers the day before the steamer leaves Honolulu, he will have to go to Angel Island for two weeks. In that case the detective who went up from here will easily nab him.

American Electrical Progress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—At a meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in this city, President Scott said that since the organization of the institute in 1884, the value of electrical installations in the United States outside of telegraph and telephone plants had increased from \$1,000,000 to over \$4,000,000,000. "The United States," he added, "with only one-fifth of the population of Europe and Great Britain, has two and one-third times the kilowatt capacity in power stations, and three and one-half the mileage of electric railways. The power houses in operation and under contract in New York City would replace all the central stations for lighting and power in Great Britain or Germany; they would operate all the electric railways of Great Britain and Europe combined; one alone would be sufficient for the railways of Germany, and the output of a single generator would run all the railways of Switzerland."

Buenacmino In Trouble.

MANILA, Sept. 25.—The directors of the Federal party have passed a resolution repudiating the statements made by Felipe Buenacmino before the Congressional committee in Washington last June, that he represented the Federal party, and denying that the Federal party paid his expenses to the United States. Buenacmino has resigned as a director of the party, and purposes to appeal the matter to the members of the party at large.

No Meat for Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Giving as an excuse that they could not work without meat, twenty inmates of the State prison at Trenton, N. J., have struck work in the Brush shop and most of them are now in chains in the dungeons. Before the present high rates were charged it was the custom to give the prisoners who worked liberal supplies of meat, but lately rice has been substituted.

Non-Conformists and Golf.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Premier A. J. Ralston and the Bishop of London are placidly playing golf in North Berwick, while the non-conformists are converting the education bill into a football, and cable the correspondent of the Tribune at London, apparently are enjoying the sport. While the opposition to the bill is receiving fresh impetus daily, there is no evidence that even the churchmen support the measure heartily.

Substitutes for Coal.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Peat, cut from the swamps near South Chicago and dried until fit for fuel, may be placed on the market as a rival of high priced coal, if experiments now being made are successful. For years residents of that district have noticed that beds of burning peat, which were ignited in the summer, often burned long after winter began, and have been known to continue through the year.

The new British cruiser Drake made over twenty-four knots an hour on her trial trip.

MARCUS ISLAND STIRS ADVENTURE

Japan Looks for Financial Success in the South Sea Islands.

TOKYO, Sept. 20.—The Marcus Island affair has been beneficial in one important respect; in other words, it has been the means of informing our countrymen of the presence of many unexplored natural resources in the South Seas and therefore of encouraging their enterprising spirit.

It was by Mr. Shiroku Mizutani, as we have more than once pointed out here, that this lovely bit of land in the South Seas was first explored and first subjected to a systematic method of exploitation. Mr. Mizutani is however an adventurer and not a business man, so that had he not found in Mr. Kamitaki, late of the Yokohama Boyeki Shoten, an able collaborator supplying the very qualification for success which Mr. Mizutani lacked, Japan's enterprise in the South Seas might have suffered a serious check and the Marcus Island complication might have ended in a way quite different to that in which it has ended.

MR. MIZUTANI'S FIRST PROJECT. Mr. Mizutani's first object in Torijima was a simple one, consisting in the killing of albatross and getting the feathers. With the diminution of the supply of bird, however, this business became not very profitable, as the feathers of one bird could not fetch more than 2-10 sen. Under the circumstances Mr. Mizutani had the idea of abandoning Minami Torijima and shifting his field of adventure further south.

MR. KAMITAKI.

Then Mr. Kamitaki appeared on the scene. The fact was he had incidentally heard of the great price which stuffed South Sea Birds command. He accordingly made overtures to Mr. Mizutani, asking him to conclude a contract for the supply of 150,000 South Sea birds stuffed and at the price of 2 sen per head. The offer was a revelation to Mr. Mizutani, but diplomatically he asked for 5 sen, and at last the bargain was struck at 2½ sen. The contract was duly fulfilled in March last. Sometime after the conclusion of this contract Mr. Mizutani, from curiosity, sent a number of stuffed "white swallows" to a certain biological specimen dealer in Tokyo. He was amazed to hear from the man that he was ready to buy any number of the samples at 40 sen apiece. The amazement which Mr. Mizutani first experienced soon turned into anger against Mr. Kamitaki who, he thought, had imposed upon him, by taking advantage of his ignorance. The two gentlemen had exciting interviews quite frequently on the subject, till at last Mr. Kamitaki was induced to give 7500 yen extra for the whole supply of 150,000 birds. The two men are now on good terms and are said to be fast friends bound by the common interest of exploiting the hidden resources of the South Pacific.

PROPOSITION FOR THE PLANTERS

At a special meeting of the Merchants' Association Saturday F. W. Macfarlane submitted his report upon the plan for the encouragement of tourist travel following his conference with the Planters' Association. A request had been made that the fifteen cents per ton levied on imported merchandise, being raised for quarantine purposes, be turned over to be used in the promotion of tourist trade. This fund amounts to nearly \$25,000 a year and is paid out now, \$600 per month to the Board of Health, \$500 per month for fumigation of wharves and the remainder amounting to \$1100 per month had been paid towards bulkheading the wharves and liquidating the Castle & Cooke claim. The proposition to use the entire amount being unfavorably received, it was requested that the money now used for other than health purposes go towards the tourist fund. This latter proposition has been reduced to writing and presented to the Planters' Association, where it is promised a favorable consideration.

An extension of ten days was granted the committee and in the meantime a reply will be received from the Planters' Association. Special assessments will probably be made on hotels, street car companies, etc., which do not come under the merchandise assessment.

Elephant Attacks House.

VINCENNES (Ind.), September 22.—An elephant on exhibition at the Elks carnival here went on a rampage last night and broke through a window at the home of Clarence Duncan, a candy manufacturer. With its trunk the elephant upset a bed on which Mrs. Duncan and two children were sleeping and hurled one child across the room. The elephant broke down the door of the house before it was subdued by its keeper Mrs. Duncan is in a critical condition from fright. The child was badly bruised.

Revolutionists Busy.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—The New Freie Presse today publishes a despatch from Salonica announcing that the inhabitants of all the villages in the vilayet of Monastir have risen since Tuesday and that the revolutionists are marching against the Turkish villages. More troops are being sent to suppress the rising, but the situation is regarded as grave.

Hawaiian Emigrants.

The government has issued an instruction to the local governors to the effect that the number of emigrants for Hawaii which was limited to 20 male emigrants per month for one emigration company will be increased to 45 and downward including women, after the 1st prox.—Japan Times.

Roosevelt's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—President Roosevelt's condition continues satisfactory to his physicians.

BRITISH DIPLOMAT VISITS US

Sir James Mackay Here From China.

One of Great Britain's most distinguished diplomats spent a few hours in Honolulu yesterday during the time that the steamer Coptic was in port. This was Sir James Mackay, who has represented Great Britain in the conference of the powers which fixed up the new Chinese tariff. He is now on his way home to England by way of the United States.

Sir James is something of a character in diplomacy. He knows considerable but does not care to impart his knowledge to others. When interviewed yesterday he declared he had nothing to say about the tariff as he had said all he wished to say to the other powers and to China regarding it and that he thought speaking in those quarters would do more good than talking all day to a reporter in Honolulu, and at the end of this statement indulged in a hearty laugh just to show the newspaper scribe that there was no ill will.

"You might say that I am a man of, er—er—er, prepossessing appearance, though—ha! ha!" And with a merry laugh he walked away to join Lady Mackay and his daughter.

In his youth Sir James was trained up for a hard business career and became a prosperous merchant, and it is probable that in this way he learned some of the tricks of intricate diplomacy of which he is a master. He persuaded Chinese mandarins of the first class to agree to a business revolution which they had for years been convinced would not only be opposed to the interests of their provinces but would also practically ruin their own pockets.

The work of Sir James Mackay consisted of getting the mandarins to agree to the abolition of the likin duties and in their place substitute duties to be settled upon by negotiation. If this agreement is carried out by the Chinese it will be a wonder, as it places them at the mercy of the European trader. They practically open their markets free to the whole of Europe and cannot put a duty on products unless by negotiation it is first found to be satisfactory to the nation interested in exporting goods into that market.

The English papers of the Orient are very outspoken in their praise of Sir James Mackay, and claim that he has done much to bring about a more cordial commercial feeling between China and the Western nations.

JIM HILL TALKS ABOUT THE TRUSTS

ST. PAUL, Sept. 27.—In an address at the Grant county fair at Elbow Lake last evening, President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railway and of the Northern Securities company, said:

"Your chairman said that there are a great many people apprehensive of the great industrial enterprises which are being carried on and well they may be. There are so-called industrial enterprises whose only industry is in running printing presses to print shares of stock. I tell you if there are five or ten of them that are good there is no bad in them and when you put them together there is no bad in the entire mass. But if the object is to get something for nothing, to get something that does not belong to them, to get money out of another man's pocket, the money he has worked for, and put into their own—if that is the object it is all wrong, but some of these great enterprises are absolutely sound and right."

Continuing, Mr. Hill said: "Some people advocate, our president advocates, turning everything over to congress. What sort of a congress would we have after a while if all the business of the country were turned over to it? I think they would be doing business in the hall of congress, but the business they would do would not bring business to you that you want. I think I should hold every man responsible for himself and his own acts. If he does wrong punish him; if he does right protect him. When that is done those persons will take care of themselves."

Mr. Hill told how his efforts toward reducing rates on grain had been thwarted by the consolidation of the lake boats in making a corresponding raise.

"What we did do then?" said Mr. Hill. "We built six schooners to carry grain from Superior to Buffalo and the other boats have not declared a dividend since. We did not want to go into elevator business at Buffalo, but we had to in order to keep the other elevators from overcharging and working other extortion. As a result the elevator charges of Buffalo are now half a cent a bushel where it was one and one-half cents."

Soldiers and Strikers

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 27.—About midnight last night it was reported to General Gobin that the strikers held up a coal train that was being taken away from Potts' colliery at Locustdale and drove off the engineer and crew. Today the general sent a company of infantry to the colliery under the command of Provost Marshal Parquhar, and with the soldiers to protect it the train was taken away without interference.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1824.
Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSES-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Aug-
ust 21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10%
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Oc-
tober 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building.
(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-
IFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES
whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin
Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and
permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the
Face.

Cures Scurvy.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Work by ALL CHIEF
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything injuri-
ous to the most delicate constitution, either
sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to
give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
of 1d each, and in cases containing six
times the quantity, is sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. By ALL CHIEF
DRUGGISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENE-
DORS throughout the world. Proprietors
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNT-
Y DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-
land. Trade mark—BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that they
get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp, and
"Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in
the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR

The Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Company.

The Kona Sugar Mill Company.

The Kula Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Company.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump.

Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance

Company, of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of

Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Company, of

London.

A CENTURY OF DEVELOPMENT IN ESTABLISHING UNDER-SEA CABLES

Millions of Money Sunk in Early
Efforts in the Atlantic
Ocean.

American Enterprise Largely Responsible for
Cables Girdling the Earth at the
Present Time.

Although the statement is freely
made today that there are not enough
American born cable operators to man
a single cable this does not necessarily
mean that some other country has led
us in cable construction. The develop-
ment of the submarine cable from the
mere gutta percha coated wire laid in
New York harbor by Professor Morse
in 1842 to the great cables which now
girdle almost the entire earth and will
soon form a network over the Pacific
ocean are the result of American enter-
prise.

The cable which will soon connect
Hawaii with the outer world, will revo-
lutionize the islands. Our stock mar-
ket will not be controlled by the weekly
reports by steamer from San Francisco
but will be dominated by frequent cab-
les from all sugar growing centers and
their markets. This is only one of the
things that will be changed by the cab-
le. There are dozens of others.

The history of the development of the
great cables is interesting and is con-
nected with the movements and actions
of the foremost men of the last half
century. Salva, a Spaniard, is credited
with being the first man to suggest
communication under the sea by means
of a submarine cable. Adini, his
nephew, in 1803 in Calais, France, con-
ducted experiments of sending electric
signals under the sea near that place.
Telegraph signals were sent through
insulated wires under the River Hoogly
in India in 1839. But the most success-
ful of all of the early cable people was
Morse. In 1842 he transmitted electric
currents and signals through an in-
sulated copper wire which he had laid
from Castle Garden to Governor's Isl-
and in New York harbor.

Morse was looked upon as a fakir by
many but in the following year he
astounded the nation by declaring that
he could establish submarine telegraph
communication between United States
and Europe.

Morse worked for three years before
he got any satisfaction out of capital-
ists and was able to establish a sub-
marine line. In 1845 Ezra Cornell as-
sisted him in laying and successfully
operating marine cable wires in the
Hudson river between New York and a
point several miles up the river. In
1847 a section of the telegraph line con-
necting New York and Washington
was laid through the water of a narrow
creek by a New Jersey man, and the
communication thus established suc-
cessfully demonstrated the practicabil-
ity of submarine telegraph communica-
tion.

In 1850 a submarine telegraph line
was laid across the English channel be-
tween England and France and signals
were exchanged and in the following
year a permanent service was estab-
lished by the use of a somewhat clumsy
cable. Four insulated copper wires
were wrapped in gutta percha and
around all this a galvanized iron wire
was tightly wound.

These experiments had demonstrated
the practicability of submarine com-
munication and the remainder of the
task of a constructing the great world
cables was simply one of getting enough
capital together to build them.

The following statistics furnished by
the United States Bureau of Statistics

give a good idea of subsequent develop-
ment of the cable:

1857—First attempt to lay a submarine
telegraphic cable across the Atlantic
Ocean, the enterprise being headed
by Cyrus W. Field, of New York,
and Charles Bright, J. W. Brett and
others, of England. The line was
to extend from Valentia, Ireland, to
Newfoundland, the length of cable
necessary being estimated at 2,300
miles. The construction of this cable
was similar to that across the Eng-
lish Channel. After 235 miles had
been laid from Valentia westward, the
cable broke, and the work was aban-
doned.

1858—Renewal by Mr. Field and his as-
sociates of the attempt to lay a sub-
marine telegraphic cable across the
Atlantic. The United States naval
vessel, Albatross, and the British vessel,
Agamemnon, carrying each one-half
of the cable, proceeded to mid-ocean,
and, after joining the ends of their
respective sections, on July 23, pro-
ceeded westward and eastward, pay-
ing out the cable, and reaching their
respective destinations, Newfoundland
and Valentia, on the same day,
August 5, 1858, when electrical con-
nection between the continents was
at once established over 2,300 nautical
miles of cable which they had thus
laid. Congratulatory messages were
exchanged between the President of
the United States and the Queen of
England, and there were public re-
joicings in both countries over what
was pronounced the great event of
the century. After less than one
month of operation, however, the cab-
le ceased working, and it was never
operated further, nor was any part
of it ever recovered. During the
time of its operation 730 messages of
about ten thousand words were passed
over it. Its total cost was \$1,-
256,250.

1859—A submarine telegraphic cable to
connect England with British India
was laid through the Red Sea and
Arabian Sea to Kurrachee, India,
having a total length of 3,943 nautical
miles, but with several intermediate
landings. Some portions of the line
worked satisfactorily for thirty days,
but few, if any, messages were sent
over the entire length, and it soon
proved a complete failure.

1860—An elaborate study of the entire
subject of submarine telegraphs and
the construction of cables was made by
a committee appointed by the British
Board of Trade, resulting in an ex-
pression of the belief that submarine
telegraphy might, despite past fail-
ures, become successful and profit-
able if sufficient care were exercised
in constructing, laying and managing
the cable.

1861—A submarine telegraphic cable, which
had been manufactured with great
care, was laid across the Mediter-
ranean from Malta to Alexandria,
Egypt, with intermediate landings
at Tripoli and Benghazi. The
cable consisted of seven copper
wires stranded together, covered with
several coatings of gutta percha al-
ternated with other non-conducting
and waterproof material, and in turn
covered and protected by eighteen
iron wires wound spirally about this
core. This cable proved a permanent
success, and went into general opera-
tion shortly after its construction.

The speed of transmission which on
the Atlantic cable and shorter sub-
marine lines had been three words a
minute, was brought up to ten words
a minute on each separate section,
but was only three words a minute
when all the sections were united
and operated as a single line of 1,331

CASTRO USES OUR FLAG ON WARSHIP

PORT OF SPAIN (Island of Trin-
dadi) September 24.—A leading German
merchant who recently escaped from
Ciudad Bolivar arrived here yesterday
and made a statement under oath be-
fore the officials here setting forth that
on August 26th the Venezuelan warship
Restaurador when steaming up the
Orinoco river for the second time in
order to again bombard Ciudad Bolivar,
hoisted the American flag in order
to be able to reach that city without
arousing the suspicions of the inhabi-
tants of that city as to her identity,
and that by this strategy the Restau-
rador reached the custom house at
Ciudad Bolivar and immediately open-
ed fire on the center of the city causing
loss of life and damage to property in
the quarters inhabited by foreigners.
The merchant also stated that the for-
eign consuls and all the population of
Ciudad Bolivar protested against the
action of the Restaurador.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The
singular circumstance reported by the
German merchant in the above cable-
gram was explained by the reception of
two cablegrams from United States
Minister Bowen at Caracas at the
State Department this afternoon. The
first dispatch stated that the Venezue-
lan gunboat Restaurador had ap-
proached Ciudad Bolivar firing the Amer-
ican flag. She did not open the
flag until she was very close to the
city, when she opened fire upon the
inhabitants from her point of vantage
causing great destruction. When the
Restaurador returned to La Guayra
the fact was reported to Minister
Bowen, who indignantly demanded a
complete apology from the Venezuelan

government and also that the flag of
the United States be saluted by the
offending ship.

The second cablegram from Minister
Bowen reports that the Venezuelan
government promptly acceded to the
terms made a suitable apology, and
the commander of the Restaurador
hoisted the American flag and fired a
national salute. The matter is still un-
der consideration between the State
and Navy Departments.

SPAIN RESUMES PAYMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Treas-
ury Department has begun the dis-
tribution of \$25,000, the sum received
from the government of Spain, as one
of the annual payments of indemnity
due under the treaty of 1834. The con-
tinuation of these payments is re-
garded as a marked evidence of the
high sense of honor cherished by the
Spanish people in meeting an obliga-
tion.

About 1815 some American merchant
ships were seized and destroyed by
Spanish national vessels and when the
matter was brought before a tribunal,
an award was made in favor of the
United States citizens for the amount
of their losses. The principal was con-
verted by a curious Spanish method
in perpetual rent, and the Spanish
government has met the interest on
these with great regularity ever since
the treaty of 1834. By a rule of inter-
national law, war absolutely extin-
guishes treaties previously existing be-
tween the principals, but the Spanish
government did not regard itself as
thus released by its recent war with
the United States, and the only discre-
tion in which the ship holders were
subjected was in a slight deferment
of the payments during the war.



Clarence Mackay, the New Head of the Pacific Cable Enterprise.

miles.

1862—A submarine cable which had been
laid across the Mediterranean Sea
between France and Algeria in 1861
proved a complete failure after a few
months of experiment.

1864—Construction of a cable line to con-
nect India with England undertaken
by the Indian Government, the line
to be laid through the Arabian Sea
and Persian Gulf to connect with
land lines, thence to Calais and by
the short submarine line under the
British Channel to England. The
submerged line in the Arabian Sea
and the Persian Gulf had a total
length of 1,450 miles, but with three
intermediate landing places. This
line consisted of a copper core sur-
rounded by layers of gutta percha,
alternated with other non-conducting
and waterproof material, being pro-
tected by an outer sheathing of
twelve galvanized iron wires wound
spirally about it, which in turn were
protected by double wrappings of
tanned hemp yarn. All of these ma-
terials and the various sections of
the cable were constantly and thor-
oughly tested electrically and other-
wise during its construction. The
line when laid proved a complete suc-
cess, becoming the first successful
telegraphic connection between En-
gland and India.

1865—Another attempt made by Cyrus W.
Field and his associates in the United
States and England to lay a sub-
marine telegraphic cable from Valen-
tia, Ireland, to Newfoundland and
the United States. The cable, for which
the contract price was \$3,000,000, partly
in cash and partly in shares of the
company, consisted of seven copper
wires surrounded by numerous coat-
ings of gutta percha and other wa-
terproof non-conductors. This was
in turn surrounded by ten Bessemer
steel wires, thus being the first use
of steel wires for cable protection,
each wire being separately wound
with pitch-soaked hemp yarn, the
shore ends being also further pro-
tected by thirty-six heavy iron wires
wound spirally about the completed
cable. The steamer Great Eastern,
then the largest steamship afloat, was

specially fitted up for laying this
cable. Great care was exercised in
every particular, but after 1,185 miles
had been laid westward from Valen-
tia the cable broke in water over
11,000 feet deep, and the attempts to
recover it were unsuccessful.

1866—Mr. Field and his associates renewed
their efforts to lay a cable across the
Atlantic. A new company with \$3,-
000,000 capital was formed with the
double purpose of attempting to find
the end of the cable partially laid in
1865 and complete the line, and also
to lay another cable parallel with and
near to it. The cable manufactured
for the proposed new line was simi-
lar to that of 1865. The Great East-
ern was remodelled further to meet
the requirements of the work, and
left Valentia, Ireland, on July 13, 1866,
paying out the cable in a line about
twenty-five miles north of that fol-
lowed in the preceding year. She
sailed arrived at Newfoundland in
fourteen days from the date of leav-
ing Valentia, and electrical communi-
cation was immediately established
between the United States and En-
gland, which has never since been
more than temporarily interrupted.
The Great Eastern then returned to
the spot where the cable was lost in
1865, and after eighteen days' work
succeeded in bringing the end on
board from a depth of over 11,000
feet. The tests immediately made
showing it to be in perfect working
connection with the Valentia end.

A splice was made and the laying of
the line toward Newfoundland re-
sumed, and on September 8 the cable
was landed at that point, and the
second successful line of communi-
cation between the United States and
Europe thus completed. Newfound-
land being already in submarine tele-
graphic communication with the
mainland and telegraph systems of
the United States. The length be-
tween Trinity Bay, Newfoundland and
Valentia, Ireland, is given by the
American Cyclopaedia at 2,143 miles.
The rate of speed in transmission
over these cables was at the begin-
ning eight words a minute, but in-
creased to fifteen words a minute.

LEOPOLD INSULTS HIS DAUGHTER

SPA (Belgium), September 21.—A
requiem mass for the late Queen of the
Belgians, at which the Bishop of Liege
will officiate, will be celebrated here to-
morrow. Special trains will be run for
the occasion from Brussels, to bring
members of the royal family, who, after
the mass, will conduct the remains of
the late Queen back to the capital.
King Leopold arrived here today.

When the King arrived he refused to
speak to the Princess Stephanie and
compelled her to leave the royal pal-
ace. The Princess consequently left
Spa suddenly. She rode to the station
in a hired carriage amid demonstra-
tions of sympathy from the people, and
took a train for Brussels.

There are various versions of the
quarrel between King Leopold and
Princess Stephanie, his daughter, the
most reliable of which is to the effect
that the Princess was in the death
chamber when His Majesty arrived at
the palace. He refused to enter until
she had left the room. Princess Clem-
entine, the King's third daughter, came
and took Princess Stephanie away.
King Leopold then entered the death
chamber and prayed before the coffin
for twenty-five minutes.

The news of the quarrel between the
King and the Princess spread rapidly.
Princess Stephanie is the second
daughter of the late Queen Marie Hen-
riette and King Leopold. She married
the only son of the Emperor of Austria
in 1861 and was left a widow in 1868.
She was married the second time in
1890 to Eimer, Count of Lohray. This

marriage was against the wishes of
King Leopold, who refused to permit it
to be legalized. He has been very bit-
ter against his daughter and courts
friendly to that of Belgium have de-
clined to receive the Princess.

An American Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Herr M. Ale-
mann, editor of the Argentinische Tag-
blatt, which is the principal German
newspaper in Argentina, has been se-
lected by the German commercial lead-
ers at Buenos Ayres as delegate to the
German Colonial Congress. Herr Ale-
mann has written views on German
colonization which are attracting
attention here and which will be-
come the subject of discussion at the
Congress. "The Germans," says Herr
Alemann, "must go, first, where they
can retain their language and customs,
second, where German trade will profit
by the settlement; third, to the coun-
try having the climate most similar to
that of Germany. All these conditions
are fulfilled in Patagonia, which has
threefold the area of Germany and
only 1500 European inhabitants. The
Indians are dying out and Germans go-
ing there can remain Germans."

BART'S COUGH MUST NEVER
LINGER.—Nothing is more distressing
than to see a helpless little infant suf-
fering with a cough, and to be fearful
of using a remedy which may contain
some harmful ingredient. The makers
of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy pos-
sively guarantee that this preparation
does not contain opium in any form, or
any other harmful substance. Mothers
may be safely give this remedy to
their little ones. It gives prompt relief
and is perfectly safe. It always cures
and cures quickly. All dealers and
druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co.,
Lid., agents for Hawaii.



"We are old friends, this bottle and
I. We have known each other for over
sixty years. When a boy I was always
taking cold, but a few doses of this
medicine would at once set me right.
"When a young man I had a weak
throat and weak lungs. My friends
feared some lung trouble, but

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

greatly strengthened my throat, cleared
up my voice, and took away the ten-
dency for every cold to go to my lungs.
"Last year I had a bad attack of la-
grippe. The only medicine I took was
from this bottle, and I came out all
right. I know it's good, too, for
asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, croup."
There are many substitutes and imi-
tations. Beware of them! Be sure
you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

A Few Cold Facts

The superiority of the Gur-
ney Refrigerator is accounted
for by the following:

- 1.—Cleanliness
- 2.—Free Circulation
- 3.—Economy in the use of ice
- 4.—Condensation and dry air
- 5.—Low average temperature
- 6.—Freedom from condensation on inner walls
- 7.—Freedom from damage by the use of ice picks
- 8.—Proper location of drip pan
- 9.—Long life

It is the only refrigerator
that can be kept absolutely
pure and clean for all time.

We have over thirty differ-
ent styles and sizes, and are
selling them on very easy
terms.

You will find the samples
displayed on our second floor.

TAKE THE ELEVATOR.

You are welcome to inspect
these goods whether you are
ready or not.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Sole agents for the
Hawaii Territory.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57, King St.

HONOLULU.

Castle & Cooke, Limited.

LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

To Carry 3000 Passengers.

The White Star Line has ordered an-
other steamer, to be built at Belfast,
which is to be twenty feet longer and
a few feet wider than the Cedric. The
steamer Cedric, 21,000 tons, is the largest
liner afloat. She is 700 feet long,
and has accommodations for 3000 pas-
sengers.

PROGRESS OF SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES

W. N. ARMSTRONG.

The U S Department of Agriculture has recently issued a pamphlet of 106 pages, dated March 4th of this year, on "The Progress of the Sugar Beet Industry in the United States."

The citizens of this Territory ought to be familiar with its contents, for in it there is much valuable material which bears on the future of the Hawaiian sugar industry. No information which concerns the one chief industry of these Islands should be ignored. As many of our citizens will not be able to obtain a copy of this report, for the edition is limited through the failure of Congress to appropriate money for a large edition, a summary of it is here given.

While it may be said that there is nothing in this report which should discourage the Hawaiian sugar industry, there is much in it which shows that the days of the sugar Bonanza are over, and that, hereafter, the industry will stand with wheat, corn, and rice as staple crops which will, on the average, give the careful, industrious, and intelligent planter and those interested with him, a fair and at times a generous support.

The report is an excellent illustration of the extraordinary and admirable application of science to business instead of leaving the new and somewhat intricate sugar beet industry to be slowly worked out by thousands of inexperienced, untrained farmers ignorant of the chemistry of agriculture, without a comparative knowledge of soils, unable to find the large literature of Europe on the subject, the Agricultural Department quickly placed in the field a force of competent men to gather up all that was known on the subject in Europe and furnish it to those who were willing to experiment in the new industry, as well as to use it in the State and National Experiment stations. The result is that many years of blundering, and a vast amount of money invested in useless experiments, has been prevented, and though the industry is only in its infancy in this country, all the knowledge of the world is before any person who asks for it. The task which now remains is that of acquiring a practical knowledge of the business which will modify more or less any general information.

The progress of the industry is such that at the end of ten years from the date of the general interest taken in it, the production of beet sugar in the State of California exceeds the consumption by 42,000,000 pounds. The consumption in any State is reached by multiplying the average consumption per head by the number of inhabitants.

(1) In the group of three States, Washington, Oregon and California, the production is 143,947,000 lbs while the consumption is 101,577,800 lbs (2) Grouping the States of Utah, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada and Arizona, the production is 30,710,000 lbs while the consumption is 14,294,125 lbs (3) Group-Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, the production is 47,411,600 lbs while the consumption 73,388,511 lbs in Colorado, three years ago, every pound of sugar was imported while in the present year the production was 47,411,000 lbs, all that was produced in this group of three States and one Territory, while the consumption of Colorado was only 35,912,460 lbs or 10,496,120 lbs less than was produced (4) Grouping Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and Louisiana, the production (including cane sugar) is 637,388,700 lbs, while the consumption is 620,314,413 lbs

The production in other eastern States, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, and New York is 126,964,033 lbs for the year 1901.

(5) The total production of beet sugar in 1901 in all the country was 369,211,733 lbs, while the consumption of both beet and cane sugar in California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Arkansas, Louisiana and Iowa was 990,196,256 lbs. The beet sugar now supplies 40 per cent of the consumption in those States (6) The total product of beet and cane sugar is enough to supply the four groups of States mentioned with a surplus of 41,000,000 pounds (7) The product of beet sugar in Michigan is three-fourths the amount of the consumption and the additional factories now being erected will make the product more than the consumption (8) The estimated product for the present year from the new factories being now erected in Arizona, Colorado, Michigan and Wisconsin is 114,000,000 lbs (9) It is, therefore, apparent that within a short time the United States will produce beet sugar equal to the consumption in the entire area west of the Mississippi river. (10) Regarding the rapid increase of production in Michigan, and the construction of thirteen new factories during the present year it was not until recently discovered that a large area of waste timber land is well adapted to the growth of beets. The population which was gradually being deprived of its living by the decline of the timber industry, will now resort to this new industry with great activity (11) The number of factories finished and in operation in the United States is forty-eight. The number of new factories now in the course of construction or organization is eighty-four. In Michigan there are seventeen in operation and twenty-eight more have been organized or are partly completed (12) Within twenty-one years the product of cane sugar has increased 175 per cent the increase of beet sugar in one year 1900 to 1902 is over 140 per cent.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE BEET AND REDUCING THE COST OF PRODUCTION

(1) The Americans are close students of the best European beet cultivation. Besides this they have tried with great success the use of water by irrigation. Something untried in Europe. By irrigation the best results in Europe have been surpassed. (2) In twenty

years, Germany has reduced the cost of making beet sugar over fifty per cent. The cost will probably be largely reduced in America. The American designers have already introduced improvements for cheapening and shortening the work. The field work is also being cheapened.

(3) Taking the average of all the factories, the cost of production has left only a small margin of profit, perhaps a loss. But during the last ten years the older factories have reduced the cost 25 to 33 per cent (4) The cost of producing beets is, on the average, \$30 per acre with an average yield of 12 tons to the acre. But the average should not be considered, as wheat growing in Illinois would not be profitable if the average yield is considered. With irrigation the cost is raised to \$40 per acre with a more than corresponding increase in yield. In Iowa many of the farmers have found in their first experiments that beets pay better than cereals. (5) The high cultivation of the land in beet raising, by deep plowing, harrowing and weeding, improves the land so that in a proper rotation of crops, the fertility increases and all crops are larger. This method avoids chemical manures. In Europe, trained scientists with large experience determine the methods of rotation on each farm, and supervise the cultivation. Such scientists are now in demand by the American farmers but it will take time to supply them.

(6) One of the most important factors in this industry is the utilization of the pulp, the weight of which is about 45 per cent of the beet. Its value as cattle food is well known in Europe, but the American farmers have not discovered it, though some have done so. In a few places the farmers are eager to get it. In Lansing, Michigan, 4200 sheep are to be fattened on pulp during the coming season, under scientific direction, and the results will be published next spring. The pulp will be an important factor in increasing the meat supply of the country (7) The American farmer has learned much but he has much more to learn, as he is dealing with a peculiar crop, for the principles which govern it are in some things the reverse of the principles which govern the cultivation of other crops. Experience will show the best methods (8) Better seed is now produced in this country than in Europe and large capital is being invested in seed farms. The seed largely determines the yield. It costs less to extract sugar from a beet which yields a high percentage of purity than from one of low percentage. Much progress has been made in this direction (9) The question of labor is stated to be a serious one. But it may be solved in several ways. In the thickly settled parts of Europe, men, women and children are easily obtained from the cities and towns. With the cheapness of transportation in America, plans will in time be made to take from the cities and return to them at little expense the labor which is required, to the great profit of the poor. A commencement has been already made in this direction. Boys are taken from Denver to the beet fields. This supply may be inexhaustible when the ways of doing it are perfected. (10) The best product is obtained by irrigation. When the plans, proposed by Congress are executed, and great reservoirs of water are built in the arid lands, this industry will be established where it now cannot exist. (11) In this industry the Americans have heretofore followed the Europeans. But they are now improving over them rapidly.

The report describes in detail the cultivation of the beet in the different States. It is a compendium of most valuable information. It is stated that on a careful estimate it is found that the annual increase of consumption of sugar is 4.45 per cent. The relative cost of cane and beet sugar is not discussed. Nor is the Cuban sugar supply alluded to. While it is evident that the sugar-beet industry is soon to take its place as one of the great staple industries of the country, there is no reason to believe that it will kill the cane industry of the American tropics. The producer of sugar will in the long run obtain a fair and reasonable profit. Such is the history of the staple crops. But it is apparent, that the Hawaiian planters must gradually reorganize their system of labor, which no doubt will be done. The spur of necessity and the pluck of the race which never lies down will find ways to maintain prosperity in the Territory. The fact that Hawaii is a large importer of food is the most serious menace to its prosperity. Enormous as has been the income of the Southern States from cotton growing during the last century, the people remained poor by reason of their importation of food from the West. This is fully accepted as the cause of it aside from the lack of economy in slavery. In Hawaii the imported food pays the toll of several profits before it reaches the consumer. On the mainland the food goes directly from the producer to the consumer as a general rule.

It is rather unfortunate for Hawaii that the tariff protection which seems to be necessary now to its prosperity is operating so effectively in building up the beet industry. Without this protection the beet industry would make no headway. But the situation is one of the incidents of industrial life and must be accepted as such. One thing is certain, however, that the protection given to sugar will not be disturbed for many years even with a Democratic administration and Congress in the control of the government. What effect the sugar production of Cuba will have on the markets of the United States even with some reciprocity existing is of course a serious matter and deserves close study.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

Ewa has held the center of the Stock Market stage during the past week and after selling 688 shares at the flat quotation of \$20, the stock closes with strength and a prospect of an advanced figure. There is not a great deal of it in the hands of the people who might be forced to sell, and the shares transferred have been to the heavy insiders and they seem content to absorb all the floating shares.

The Ewa which has been put on the market has been almost entirely coast holdings, and within the past month the majority of the brokers have had a chance to deal in the stock. The lowest point was \$17.50 for eleven shares and with that small transfer the market took on a new phase, and the price has gone on up steadily. It is a question now just where it will stop, as the reports of the outlook are good, and as a result it is expected there will be higher dealing in the shares. The orders of sale from the coast were principally made at \$20, but the last mail brought several changes, one banking firm of San Francisco telling its local agents that \$22 would be the very lowest price that would be considered.

This is given as an indication of the feeling which is growing that the immediate result of the Sugar Convention will be a large reduction in the tonnage of the world's supply and a corresponding increase in the price. Politz & Company in giving the latest foreign estimates to their correspondents here, have indicated that the expectation among sugar men on the mainland is that the price will go on up to 4 1/2 cents as a result of the outlook, which means the difference between straightened circumstances and affluence here.

There were only three other sugar stocks traded in during the week, the sales being of fifty Olua, assessable, at \$4, of 7 Hawaiian Agricultural at \$250, and of thirty Waimanalo at \$180. All of these indicate realization sales instead of transactions which have a bearing upon the feeling toward the several plantations. The outlook for the next crop is excellent and there are several forecasts which promise to be exceeded, especially in the case of the non-irrigated plantations of the big island, where the rainfall has been greater than was normally expected and the cane is in excellent shape. The grinding for the next crop will begin at Ewa on January 1st, and the new mill will work off the crop in short time. Twenty Rapid Transit sold at \$80. Dividends were paid as follows: C. Brewer & Co, 2 per cent, Ewa, 1/2 per cent, Waimanalo, 2 per cent, Inter-Island S N Co, 1 per cent, Hawaiian Electric Co, 1/2 per cent, Pepeekeo Sugar Co, 1 1/2 per cent.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

Dealers in the earth insist that there is little demand for large plots, the inquiry being instead for the little house lots into which several outside districts have been subdivided. There are constantly some of these sales, but they have no great effect upon the general market, only as indicating the faith of the mechanic in the future. There is a deal of building and finishing work going on. The big buildings of the downtown district are being rapidly pushed along toward readiness for occupancy.

The Young building is now used by one tenant and the fittings are going into several other rooms. The Lewers & Cooke building is in the same state and the Kaplani Estate building will be ready for the brick superstructure very soon.

Deals are under way bearing upon the transfer of business plots in the center of the business district, and the outlook is that there will be movement very soon.

The market for rentable houses is brisk, but there is a dearth of fair sized residences to be had.

BERRY'S REPORT

In the semi-monthly circular of Berry's Commercial Agency, issued under date of October 3rd, the following statement of business conditions is made:

That the coming sugar crop of these Islands will command better prices in the market is the consensus of opinion among the local sugar agents. There are some who believe that the price for raw sugars will advance to 4 or 4 1/2 cents per pound within the next three or four months. That belief is based upon the news received by the Ventura yesterday that a severe frost had appeared in some of the sugar localities in Germany and Austria, and in consequence the crop will be materially damaged. Mr. Licht, a German expert, estimates the growing European crop at from 5,900,000 to 5,900,000 tons against 6,900,000 tons last crop. Mr. Licht's figures would show a shortage of the world's beet crop of over a million of tons. The latest mail advices from New York tell of a steady tone in the raw sugar market, with a tendency favoring buyers. London is correspondingly firm. Refined sugars are still in heavy demand, but all of the refineries are behind in deliveries. The present price remains at 34 1/2, San Francisco 3 1/2.

The representatives of Rollins & Sons, bankers, returned in the Sierra. Vice-President Bachelder stated that he and his associates were highly pleased with the progress being made by Rapid Transit Company. He also stated that his people had purchased a block of Hilo Railway Bonds, and would in all probability, make further investments here. The Rollins people also made personal investments in Olua Sugar Company.

Mr. Jacob Coerper promoter of the Kona-Kau Railway, has reached San Francisco, and will come to Honolulu in the next Alameda. Mr. Coerper succeeded in floating \$300,000 of the Railway bonds among Chicago capitalists. This money will be used for the construction of the railway. Surveyor W. A. Wall is in Honolulu to meet Mr. Coerper. He has nearly completed the survey.

It is quite likely that a large paper mill factory will be established either in Honolulu or Hilo. Mr. S. M. Mayer representing the American-Talc Asbestos Company is now on the big island gathering information to lay before his people. The supply of baggage or cane trash in the Islands is sufficient to justify paper making in Hawaii and will afford the Seattle Company a good outlet for its tale.

The Hawaiian Stock Yards Company is the title of a new concern just incorporated. The company absorbs the live stock and hack business of W. S. Withers & Co, and the dray business of Lewis (Cottrell).

In the share market Olua assessable has been in demand at \$4. Ewa advanced to \$20 and Olua is \$25 bid no sales. Wailua is sought for at \$27 1/2. McBride is \$3 bid. K. H. \$7 bid. \$5 asked. Rapid Transit has fallen off to \$80.

The Packing House Trust is absorbing all the smaller concerns in the States, and in consequence higher prices may be looked for in canned meats. Indications are excellent for an advance in coffee prices, owing to the great increase in consumption. Beans have declined 20 and 2 cents per hundred lbs. An item of interest to local grocers is the recent action of the Cracker Trust. Combine in lowering the rate of discount from 25 and 2 per cent to 5 and 2 per cent within the past four months. The war tax on tea is off (Oct. 1 '02) and as a result the product is sold at ten cents per pound reduction. The mortgage indebtedness has increased since our last report \$45,955.90.

57 Olua \$158,550.00
30 Mortgage \$1,822.92
4 Chattel Mortgage \$4,010.00
25 Release \$2,057.00

6 Lease 7 R. of Sac 7 Powers of Attorney 4 Assignments of Mortgage 2 Assignments of Lease 1 Cancellation of Lease 1 Agreement 1 Co-Partnership 2 Confirm 2 Act of Fire Claim 5 Act of Foreclosure 1 Right of Way 1 Execution of Agreement

SALES FROM THE HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

30 H R T & L Co at \$5
10 H R T & L Co at \$2 1/2

10 H R T & L Co at \$3
50 H R T & L Co at \$5

20 Pioneer at \$60
30 Waimanalo at \$160

25 Kihel at \$7
25 Olua, as at \$3 1/2

100 Olua, as at \$4
14 Wailua at \$38

23 Ewa at \$19 25
5 Ewa at \$19 50

20 Ewa at \$20
470 Olua pd, at \$5

\$1,000 Wailua Bonds at \$100 25

DIVIDENDS

O R & L Co 1/2 per cent
C Brewer & Co 2 per cent
Ewa 1/2 per cent
Waimanalo 2 per cent
I I S N Co 1 per cent
Hawaiian Electric Co 1/2 per cent
Cal Feed Co 2 per cent quarterly

SALES FROM THE S F STOCK EXCHANGE

Since Sept 15 as per stock report issued by A. W. Blow & Co, S F

100 Honokaa at \$10 50
40 Honokaa at \$11 37 1/2
100 Honokaa at \$11 50
5 Honokaa at \$12 50
50 Honokaa at \$12 87 1/2
25 Honokaa at \$13 00
250 Honokaa at \$13 25
50 Honokaa at \$13 50
175 Honokaa at \$14 00
10 Makaweli at \$23 00
60 Makaweli at \$23 50
10 Makaweli at \$24 00
45 Hutchinson S P Co at \$12 00
10 Hutchinson S P Co at \$11 75
60 Hutchinson S P Co at \$12 25
175 Hutchinson S P Co at \$14 00
10 Hutchinson S P Co at \$14 25
200 Hutchinson S P Co at \$14 50
10 Onoma at \$22 00
125 Paauhau at \$12 00
105 Paauhau at \$13 50
10 Paauhau at \$13 75
40 Paauhau at \$14 00
170 Paauhau at \$14 50
60 Paauhau at \$14 75
50 Paauhau at \$14 87 1/2

EXCHANGE

Following are the current rates of exchange to countries named—Gold Basis
London, sixty days \$47 1/2 per Pound Sterling

France 510 francs per Dollar
Frankfort Germany 24 1/2 per Mark
Auckland and Sydney 4/8 1/2 Pound
Hongkong 4 1/2 per Mexican Dollar
Manila and Hilo 45 1/2 Mexican Dollar
Singapore and Shanghai 43 1/2 Mexican Dollar

Amoy, 43 1/2 per Mexican Dollar
Yokohama, 60 1/2 per Jap Yen
London sight purchasing \$4 1/2 p £
London 60 days \$4 1/2 p £

S F PRICE LIST OF PROVISION AND FELD STUFF

Flour \$4.00
Pearl per ton \$20.00
Rolled barley \$24 to \$25
Oats \$27.50 to \$30
Wheat hay, \$12.50
Corn \$25.
Corn cracked, \$27.
Wheat \$25 to \$26.
Canned meats weak
Haccin and hams firm
Lard weak

The Golden Eagle hotel in Washington was blown up by dynamite by one of the guests. A sensational fake was spread in London to the effect that an attempt had been made upon Roosevelt's life by an anarchist.

SORE AND SWOLLEN JOINTS sharp shooting pains torturing muscles no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Ben Smith & Co. Ltd. Agents for Hawaii.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies

And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales. CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Syringe is often sufficient to cure the most obstinate humours when all else fails. Sent by Post, 6/6. Agents, R. W. & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa Depot: LANGE & LANGE, Cape Town. PUTTEN CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
DORIC	OCT. 4 PERU
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 14 COPTIC
PIERU	OCT. 22 AMERICA MARU
COPTIC	OCT. 29 KOREA
AMERICA MARU	NOV. 6 GALLIC
KOREA	NOV. 14 HONGKONG MARU
GALLIC	NOV. 22 CHINA
HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 3 DORIC
CHINA	DEC. 10 NIPPON MARU
DORIC	DEC. 18 PERU
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 26 COPTIC
PERU	JAN. 3 AMERICA MARU
	KOREA

For further information apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

PURE PAINT DOES NOT

necessarily mean anything. Cheap, low-priced paint may be pure—pure benzine instead of Pure Linseed Oil, and yet be abominable paint.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

are honest paints. We know them, and know when we recommend them that we can do so honestly.

SOLD BY

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff Calcutta, states, "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM. DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N B Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor DR J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/2, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK'S CHINATOWN

HENRY WATERHOUSE.
Trustees
6287—Oct 1, 2, 24, 25.